

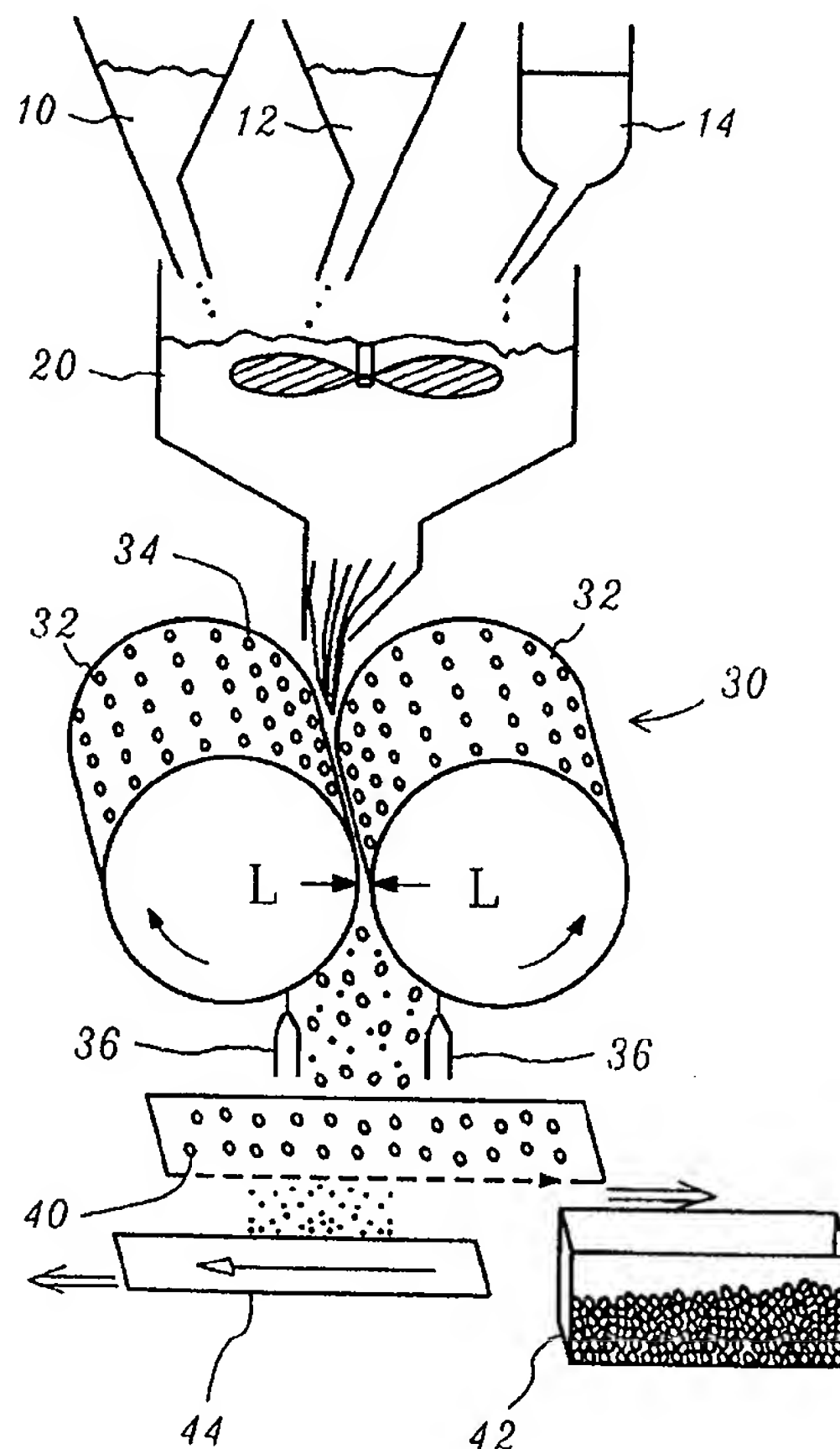


## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

|  |           |   |
|--|-----------|---|
| <b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b><br><b>B29B 9/00, 9/08, B01J 2/22, 2/28, 2/12, B30B 11/00, 11/16, C08J 3/00, 3/20</b>  | <b>A1</b> | <b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 98/26911</b><br><b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 25 June 1998 (25.06.98)   |
| <b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/GB97/03474<br><b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 18 December 1997 (18.12.97)<br><b>(30) Priority Data:</b><br>9626209.2 18 December 1996 (18.12.96) GB<br><b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> FIP HOLDINGS LIMITED [-/GB]; P.O. Box 15, Castletown, Isle of Man (GB).<br><b>(72) Inventor; and</b><br><b>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only):</b> STEVENS, Henry, Guy [GB/GB]; Ballacriy Manor, Colby, Isle of Man (GB).<br><b>(74) Agent:</b> KAZI, Ilya; Mathys & Squire, 100 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8AL (GB). |           | <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).<br><br><b>Published</b><br><i>With international search report.</i> |

**(54) Title:** POLYMER PROCESSING METHOD AND TABLET-FORMING APPARATUS**(57) Abstract**

The invention provides a compounded polymer feedstock formed by cold-pressing of the ingredients into tablets or pellets. This avoids the need for heating associated with conventional pellet-forming processes, and is particularly suitable for compounding of heat-sensitive materials such as PVA. The invention also provides a novel tablet-forming apparatus, suitable for forming large volumes of pressed compounded polymer feedstock, together with tablets of the feedstock, and methods of manufacturing plastics products using the tablets.



***FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY***

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

|           |                          |           |  |           |  |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--------------------------|
| <b>AL</b> | Albania                  | <b>ES</b> | Spain                                    | <b>LS</b> | Lesotho                                      | <b>SI</b> | Slovenia                 |
| <b>AM</b> | Armenia                  | <b>FI</b> | Finland                                  | <b>LT</b> | Lithuania                                    | <b>SK</b> | Slovakia                 |
| <b>AT</b> | Austria                  | <b>FR</b> | France                                   | <b>LU</b> | Luxembourg                                   | <b>SN</b> | Senegal                  |
| <b>AU</b> | Australia                | <b>GA</b> | Gabon                                    | <b>LV</b> | Latvia                                       | <b>SZ</b> | Swaziland                |
| <b>AZ</b> | Azerbaijan               | <b>GB</b> | United Kingdom                           | <b>MC</b> | Monaco                                       | <b>TD</b> | Chad                     |
| <b>BA</b> | Bosnia and Herzegovina   | <b>GE</b> | Georgia                                  | <b>MD</b> | Republic of Moldova                          | <b>TG</b> | Togo                     |
| <b>BB</b> | Barbados                 | <b>GH</b> | Ghana                                    | <b>MG</b> | Madagascar                                   | <b>TJ</b> | Tajikistan               |
| <b>BE</b> | Belgium                  | <b>GN</b> | Guinea                                   | <b>MK</b> | The former Yugoslav<br>Republic of Macedonia | <b>TM</b> | Turkmenistan             |
| <b>BF</b> | Burkina Faso             | <b>GR</b> | Greece                                   | <b>ML</b> | Mali   | <b>TR</b> | Turkey                   |
| <b>BG</b> | Bulgaria                 | <b>HU</b> | Hungary                                  | <b>MN</b> | Mongolia                                     | <b>TT</b> | Trinidad and Tobago      |
| <b>BJ</b> | Benin                    | <b>IE</b> | Ireland                                  | <b>MR</b> | Mauritania                                   | <b>UA</b> | Ukraine                  |
| <b>BR</b> | Brazil                   | <b>IL</b> | Israel                                   | <b>MW</b> | Malawi                                       | <b>UG</b> | Uganda                   |
| <b>BY</b> | Belarus                  | <b>IS</b> | Iceland                                  | <b>MX</b> | Mexico                                       | <b>US</b> | United States of America |
| <b>CA</b> | Canada                   | <b>IT</b> | Italy                                    | <b>NE</b> | Niger  | <b>UZ</b> | Uzbekistan               |
| <b>CF</b> | Central African Republic | <b>JP</b> | Japan                                    | <b>NL</b> | Netherlands                                  | <b>VN</b> | Viet Nam                 |
| <b>CG</b> | Congo                    | <b>KE</b> | Kenya                                    | <b>NO</b> | Norway                                       | <b>YU</b> | Yugoslavia               |
| <b>CH</b> | Switzerland              | <b>KG</b> | Kyrgyzstan                               | <b>NZ</b> | New Zealand                                  | <b>ZW</b> | Zimbabwe                 |
| <b>CI</b> | Côte d'Ivoire            | <b>KP</b> | Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | <b>PL</b> | Poland                                       |           |                          |
| <b>CM</b> | Cameroon                 | <b>KR</b> | Republic of Korea                        | <b>PT</b> | Portugal                                     |           |                          |
| <b>CN</b> | China                    | <b>KZ</b> | Kazakstan                                | <b>RO</b> | Romania                                      |           |                          |
| <b>CU</b> | Cuba                     | <b>LC</b> | Saint Lucia                              | <b>RU</b> | Russian Federation                           |           |                          |
| <b>CZ</b> | Czech Republic           | <b>LI</b> | Liechtenstein                            | <b>SD</b> | Sudan  |           |                          |
| <b>DE</b> | Germany                  | <b>LK</b> | Sri Lanka                                | <b>SE</b> | Sweden                                       |           |                          |
| <b>DK</b> | Denmark                  | <b>LR</b> | Liberia                                  | <b>SG</b> | Singapore                                    |           |                          |
| <b>EE</b> | Estonia                  |           |  |           |  |           |                          |

### Polymer Processing Method and Tablet-Forming Apparatus

The present invention relates generally to the manufacture of plastics materials, particularly, but not exclusively, from polymers which require compounding before manufacture, and/or polymers which are sensitive to heat treatment.

5 Many polymers are produced from a polymerisation reactor as a relatively coarse powder or granules. Before extrusion or moulding into a final plastics material product, the polymer usually needs to be compounded with other ingredients, for example lubricants, stabilizers, plasticizers, filler, foaming agents, colouring agents, flame retardant agents, flow improvers and the like.

10 It is possible to mix the ingredients together as powders immediately prior to extrusion or moulding the final product, or to add ingredients to the material as it is being extruded. However, it is often very difficult to achieve reliable dispersion of all additives throughout the powder to achieve a uniform product. In addition, the powdered material is not easy to work with, and can tend to form bridges and clog up machinery. The powdered material can also give rise to dust, so operators are  
15 required to wear masks and other protective clothing to handle the material. Thus, it is preferred to avoid the use of powdered material if possible.

An alternative method is to mix the desired ingredients and then melt them and extrude the mixture to form pellets. The pellets can be fed more reliably into an extruder by the end user, and require less specialised handling precautions. In  
20 addition, the ingredients may be more evenly mixed in the pellets. This method has been used successfully for some thermoplastics such as polyethylene.

A problem with this method is that a significant amount of energy is required to form the pellets, leading to an increased cost of the final product.

25 GB-1,397,127 discloses a method of producing pellets in which a thermoplastic polymer of an  $\alpha$ -olefin having a specified particle distribution and a

- 2 -

melt index of less than 100 and glass fibres are mixed in a dry blender and cold compacted into pellets; this is disclosed to avoid problems stated to be associated with having water present in the formed pellets.

5 Another problem is that many compositions are not completely heat-stable, but are sensitive to the thermal history of the composition. Particular problems arise with such polymers are PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) and PVC (polyvinyl chloride), but the problems may be present in a variety of plastics materials, depending on the nature of both the polymer and of the compounding ingredients. The result of this heat-sensitivity is that the product is affected by variations in both the initial pellet-forming  
10 process and the extrusion process.

Whilst satisfactory extrusion can normally be achieved by adjusting the final extrusion parameters, and also by controlling the pellet forming process (for example by melting the pellets at a relatively low temperature and rapidly cooling the pellets to minimise heat degradation), a significant proportion of the product may be wasted  
15 as the extrusion parameters are optimised. The problem is more acute for products which are particularly heat-sensitive, such as bio-degradable products or adhesives based on PVA, in which typically the first twenty minutes or so of production may be wasted every time the machine is started, and in which cleaning operations may be required when the machine is stopped. For a machine capable of extruding many  
20 tonnes every hour, this represents significant wastage.

As a result of the problems obtaining reliable extrusion, although the basic ingredients for PVA-based biodegradable plastics are comparatively cheap, the final cost of the product is at present significantly higher than polyethylene based products partly because of the above production problems; bio-degradable plastics might be  
25 more widely used if these problems could be alleviated.

The invention is generally, but not exclusively, concerned with providing a polymer feedstock which alleviates some or all of the above problems. By polymer feedstock is meant a substance containing polymer in a form suitable for feeding to

- 3 -

a machine, preferably a conventional extrusion apparatus, for manufacturing a product of plastics material, preferably a thermoplastic material. References to compounding imply that the raw polymer is blended with additives to give desired properties in the finished product, or to affect the processing of the product.

5           According to a first aspect, the invention provides a method of producing a compounded polymer feedstock comprising mixing a polymer, preferably substantially uncompounded and in powder or granular form, with at least one compounding ingredient and cold pressing the mixture to form a tablet or pellet. The mixture preferably contains moisture serving to bind the tablets or pellets.

10           With this method, the ingredients can be uniformly mixed and compounded in the correct proportions for the final product, and made into a form that is easier to handle than powder. In addition, since the mixture is cold pressed rather than melted, problems of thermal degradation or variation in properties are reduced. The method need not rely on  $\alpha$ -olefin polymers of particular properties to ensure binding, but is  
15           most preferably employed in conjunction with polymers such as PVA which can be readily bound under pressure in the presence of small quantities of moisture.

          References to "cold pressing" are intended to imply applying pressure to the powder to cause agglomeration without substantial melting of the polymer. The temperature is preferably less than about 100 degrees celsius, more preferably less  
20           than about 70-80 degrees celsius. Preferably heat is not applied directly to the mixture. However, heat may be generated by mixing and/or pressing, and this may be allowed to warm the mixture, or cooling may be provided. It is permissible for some heat to be applied directly if necessary to facilitate binding. Some melting of the polymer or other ingredients may occur, particularly on a microscopic scale as a  
25           result of pressure at the interface between adjacent particles, but it is important that the bulk of the polymer granules do not liquify.

          Preferably, the mixture is compressed in discrete quantities into tablets or pellets, for example in a tablet press; this may provide more reliable agglomeration.



However, it is possible for the mixture to be extruded under pressure through an orifice, the pellets forming following exit of the mixture from the orifice. In such a case, binder or moisture may be added to the mixture, preferably as the mixture is extruded, or after preliminary mixing of the constituents.

5            Preferably, the mixture is substantially dry, but includes sufficient residual moisture to bind the tablets or pellets on pressing. This avoids the need to add a separate binder, and allows the tablets or pellets to be broken more easily as they enter the extruder simply by drying them further. When water is relied upon for binding, it is desirable (although not absolutely essential) to ensure that the tablets or pellets  
10           are dried prior to extruding, for example at between 40 and 80 degrees celsius for 4-8 hours; this alleviates problems of vapour formation during extrusion. The moisture content is desirable to form the tablets, but after forming, the tablets should in most cases retain their shape even when dried.

            Preferably, the moisture content is less than about 10% by weight, and  
15           preferably greater than 0.1% by weight, more preferably at least about 1% and preferably no more than about 5%. If the pellets or tablets are extruded or otherwise formed at relatively low pressures, however, the moisture content may be about 20% or even higher to ensure binding. If the pellets are too moist, they may tend to stick together, inhibiting flow, and drying after forming may be desirable.

20           The moisture may comprise residual moisture in the polymer or in one or more of the compounding ingredients. In this way, moisture can be provided automatically simply by not drying the ingredients fully prior to mixing.

            The at least one compounding ingredient preferably includes a lubricant, slip agent or flow improver. Preferably the mixed ingredients are supplied to pressing  
25           means for forming the tablets or pellets in the form of a free-flowing powder. This may facilitate processing of the powder, for example by allowing the powder to be fed under the action of gravity.

The at least one compounding ingredient may include at least one of the following as optional ingredients: a stabiliser, a filler, a colouring agent, a plasticiser, a foaming agent, a flame-retardant agent.

5 Although the precise nature of the compounding ingredient may vary from application to application, the mixture desirably includes at least two compounding ingredients, preferably a lubricant or flow improver or slip agent and at least one of a stabiliser, a plasticiser and a filler. Pre-forming such compositions as tablets or pellets may facilitate a subsequent extrusion process. It will be appreciated that certain of the other ingredients in the mixture may serve to enhance binding; the  
10 presence of other binding agents is not excluded, the invention residing primarily in the use of moisture to contribute to binding.

The polymer and all compounding ingredients are preferably food-grade and/or bio-degradable. This allows the resulting pellets to be more widely used as polymer feedstock. The method may however include adding an ingredient which is not bio-  
15 degradable and/or is non-food-grade to the tablet or pellet prior to forming.

The method may further include the step of melting the tablets or pellets and extruding or moulding the mixture to form a product. Optionally, other ingredients may be added. A drying step may be performed prior to extrusion or moulding.

The method is particularly useful when the tablet or pellet contains at least one  
20 heat-sensitive component, particularly PVC or PVA, most notably PVA. By heat-sensitive is meant that the properties of the component are liable to change if the mixture is melted and subsequently cooled, as happens for example in conventional pellet extrusion processes. It should be noted, however, that advantages (for example in terms of energy saving) may be obtained even when no heat-sensitive components  
25 are included.

In a related but independent aspect, the invention provides a method of producing a product of plastics material comprising receiving a supply of cold-pressed

tablets or pellets comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient as polymer feedstock and melting and extruding or moulding the polymer feedstock to form the product. The method may include drying the tablets prior to extrusion.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides a cold pressed pellet or tablet for use as a polymer feedstock, the pellet or tablet comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient, the pellet or tablet containing moisture serving as a binder.

Preferably, all ingredients in the pellet or tablet are food-grade ingredients and/or are bio-degradable. This enables the tablets or pellets to be used to make plastics products having corresponding properties.

10 Preferably the at least one compounding ingredient includes a lubricant, slip agent or flow improver. The polymer is preferably PVA or PVC. The pellet preferably contains at least one heat-sensitive component.

15 Preferably the tablet or pellet has a maximum diameter of less than about 1 cm, preferably more than about 2mm. These dimensions have been found to be convenient for handling on conventional machinery.

Preferably, the pellet or tablet is substantially spherical or ellipsoid. This may facilitate handling.

20 Tablet-forming machines having a rotating horizontal disc with a plurality of vertical holes in which tablets are formed by upper and lower plates which move sequentially together to compress the tablet and apart to eject a formed tablet as the disc rotates are known. These are suitable for forming moderately large quantities of uniform tablets, typically up to a few thousand a minute for a single disc. However, such machines cannot readily be scaled up, and production of very large quantities of tablets may present problems. The inventor has devised a machine capable of forming  
25 higher volumes more readily.



5 In another aspect, the invention provides apparatus for forming tablets comprising roller means having a plurality of indentations on the rolling surface thereof and backing means, the roller means and backing means defining a nip therebetween; a supply of powder comprising polymer and at least one compounding agent as a feedstock, the powder containing moisture in sufficient quantity to serve as a binder; means for supplying the powder to the roller means at a feed side of said nip; means for advancing the roller means to draw the powder through said nip to compress the powder into said indentations to form compressed tablets; and means for receiving said tablets at the other side of said nip.

10 This tablet-forming apparatus can be used to form large volumes of tablets, the output volume being adjustable by altering the speed of advancing (rotating) the roller means. The volume of tablets is dependent on the length and effective diameter of the roller, so these dimensions can be scaled to achieve a desired output at a given rotation rate. Continuous rotation allows a high level of production to be maintained.

15 Preferably the backing means comprises a further roller means; this facilitates feeding of the powder. The further roller means preferably has further indentations and is constrained to rotate in synchronism (i.e. with a substantially equal peripheral speed) with the first roller means, the indentations of each roller being aligned. This facilitates reliable forming of regular shaped tablets, for example bi-convex tablets.

20 Preferably, recirculating means are provided for receiving powder that has not been successfully formed into tablets and providing it to the feed side. The recirculating means may include filter means for separating tablets from powder. This minimises wastage of powder.

25 The feed side is preferably above the nip. This enables the powder to be fed under gravity.

Preferably the indentations are substantially hemi-spherical. This shape has been found to provide reliable compression of the tablets, reliable separation, and a

convenient tablet shape.

5 Preferably the roller means comprises a pair of substantially cylindrical rollers rotating at substantially the same peripheral speed, the two rollers preferably being of substantially equal diameter. This provides a convenient arrangement for feeding the powder.

Preferably means are provided for facilitating separation of the tablets from the roller means, for example including air-knife means or brush means arranged to brush the surface of the roller means. This allows more reliable separation than provided by gravity or due to centrifugal acceleration alone.

10 The apparatus is preferably arranged to receive polymer and compounding ingredients as mixed powders (preferably substantially dry) and to exert sufficient pressure to the mixed powder to form a self-supporting tablet, preferably requiring no further binder.

15 The apparatus is preferably arranged to exert a maximum pressure of at least about 1/4 tonne, more preferably at least about 1/2 tonne on each tablet as the powder passes the nip. A pressure exceeding this has been found to be particularly useful for compressing dry polymer powders to form satisfactory tablets without requiring binder. Preferably the maximum pressure is no more than about 20 tonnes, more preferably less than about 5 tonnes; pressures above this limit may cause excessive  
20 heat build-up and possibly melting of the polymer.

In a related aspect, the invention provides tablet or pellet forming apparatus comprising first feed means for receiving a polymer in powder form; second feed means for receiving at least one compounding ingredient in powder form; mixing means for mixing the polymer and the or each compounding ingredient to form mixed  
25 powder containing moisture in sufficient quantity to serve as a binder; pressing means for compressing the mixed powders to form a self-supporting substantially solid tablet or pellet, preferably without the addition of binder. The pressing means is preferably

arranged to compress the mixed powders in discrete quantities, but may comprise means for extruding the powders through an orifice.

5 The invention also provides use of tablet-forming apparatus to provide tablets comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient as a polymer feedstock. The invention further provides use of cold-pressed tablets or pellets comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient in the manufacture of a plastics product.

10 The invention also provides use of moisture, preferably residual moisture, as a binder in the formation of cold-pressed tablets or pellets of a polymer feedstock comprising polymer and at least one compounding ingredient.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying schematic drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic overview of a polymer feedstock production system incorporating the invention.

15 Referring to Fig. 1, which is purely schematic and not to scale, a powdered polymer 10, solid compounding ingredients 12, and optionally liquid compounding ingredients 14 are supplied to a mixer 20. The polymer 10 may be PVA, available from a commercial source. For forming bio-degradable products, and for easy forming into tablets, polymer that is 84-98% hydrolysed and has an average molecular weight in the range 25,000 - 120,000 is preferred. The solid compounding ingredients may include a slip agent, for example containing a stearate, a colouring agent, and a filler, for example containing chalk. The liquid ingredients may include a plasticiser such as glycerol.

25 The mixing speed is controlled to ensure adequate mixing, without allowing the mixture to become too hot. Optionally, air or water cooling may be provided to enable faster mixing to be carried out without overheating. Batch or quasi-continuous

flow mixing may be used; batch mixing enables the tablet composition to be changed more readily, whereas flow mixing may enable a more uniform single product to be produced in larger quantities. The powders may be fluidised with air to facilitate mixing, or may simply be stirred with a paddle; known mixing devices may be used.

5           The mixture is transferred to tableting apparatus 30. In the tableting apparatus of this embodiment, the powder is poured and allowed to flow under gravity onto two rollers 32, each having a plurality of indentations 34 on their surfaces, so that it is compressed into tablets as it is advanced through the nip (line of minimum separation) L defined between the rollers. The rollers are driven via gearing (not  
10 shown) which keeps them rotating in synchrony so that substantially hemi-spherical indentations on each roller line up to form substantially spherical tablets. The indentations 34 have a diameter of about 5-7mm. Along the nip line L, the spacing between the rollers is preferably of the order of 1mm or less; the rollers are substantially touching, although the spacing may be varied, for example depending on  
15 the powder consistency. These dimensions are not critical, and, particularly for polymer feedstock, it is not necessary for the tablets to be uniform and consistent. Tablets of diameter approximately 6mm, having a surface area of about .25cm<sup>2</sup> may be successfully pressed when a weight of 1/4 to 1/2 tonne is applied; a pressure of about 100MPa. A pressure in the range 100-1000MPa is preferred.

20           Below the line of minimum separation L, air-knives 36 comprising a thin jet of compressed air assist gravity and centrifugal acceleration in dislodging the tablets from the rollers. The tablets fall onto a mesh filter conveyor 40 and are transported to a hopper 42, while the powder falls through onto a lower conveyor 44 to be recirculated to the feed side, for example by a further conveyor or by vacuum  
25 transport (not shown).

In the embodiment depicted, cylindrical rollers having a diameter of between 30-50cm and a length of about 2-3 metres rotating at a speed variable between less than 10 rpm up to approximately 1000 rpm, allowing wide variation in the rate of tablet production, up to several million tablets per minute. Cylindrical rollers are not

essential; the function of the rollers may be provided, for example, by a flexible belt having the required indentations 34 running over smaller rollers, and this arrangement may define more than one nip line. The roller spacing, curvature, indentation size and density and speed and the powder properties all affect the degree of compression of the powder; these parameters should be adjusted experimentally to ensure reliable tablet-forming for the powder concerned.

The residual moisture should normally be sufficient to ensure adequate binding. In addition, many compounding ingredients, such as lubricants and plasticisers such as glycerol contribute to binding. If poor binding is obtained even at high pressures, the moisture content can be increased by lowering the mixing temperature or by adding extra moisture if necessary for particularly dry powders. If a specific binder is used, it should be chosen so as not to affect the properties of the product adversely, and preferably the binder should be removable by drying the tablets.

It is not essential to use such tableting apparatus; for smaller volumes, a conventional tablet press for production of pharmaceutical tablets or confectionery may conveniently be used. Likewise, the tablet-forming apparatus of the invention, although particularly advantageous for polymer feedstock forming, may be used for other applications.

The tablets are collected for transport to a product-forming plant (not shown) which would typically be on a separate site. At the product-forming plant, they may be heated to dry them and then melted and extruded through a die, for example to form a film, or moulded into a plastics article; the final process may be any process capable of accepting polymer feedstock in tablet or pellet form, and the pellet size may be adjusted to suit the final process requirements. Additional additives may be included at the final processing stage.

It will be appreciated that aspects of the invention are applicable to a wide variety of materials, and not limited to the polymer feedstocks disclosed. The invention extends to combinations of all features individually disclosed. In particular,



optional or preferred features of any of the apparatus, product or method aspects may be combined with features of other aspects. The appended abstract is herein incorporated by reference.

5       As will be appreciated, the invention may be employed to produce polymer feedstock which is useful in the plastics industry, particularly in the manufacture of bio-degradeable plastics.

Claims:

1. A method of producing a compounded polymer feedstock comprising mixing a polymer with at least one compounding ingredient and cold pressing the mixture to form tablets or pellets, wherein moisture is present in the mixture to bind the tablets or pellets.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature is maintained below about 100 degrees celsius during mixing and pressing.

3. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the moisture content is between about 0.1% and 10% by weight of the pellets.

4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said at least one compounding ingredient includes a lubricant, slip agent or flow improver.

5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the mixture is supplied to pressing means for forming the tablets or pellets as a free-flowing powder.

6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the mixture includes at least one compounding ingredient selected from the group consisting of a stabiliser, a filler, a colouring agent, a plasticiser, a foaming agent, a flame-retardant agent.

7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymer and all compounding ingredients are food-grade or bio-degradable.

8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein a force of at least about 1/4 tonne is used to press each tablet or pellet.

9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the tablet or pellet contains at least one heat-sensitive component.

10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymer comprises PVA or PVC, preferably PVA.

5 11. A method according to any preceding claim, further comprising melting the tablets or pellets and extruding or moulding them to form a plastics material product.

12. A method of producing a product of plastics material comprising receiving a supply of cold-pressed tablets or pellets comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient as polymer feedstock and melting and extruding or moulding the polymer feedstock to form the product.

10 13. A method according to claim 11 or 12, further comprising adding further compounding ingredients or extrusion or moulding agents to the tablets or pellets.

14. A method according to any of claims 11 to 13 including the step of drying the tablets or pellets prior to extrusion or moulding.

15 15. A cold-pressed pellet or tablet for use as a polymer feedstock, the pellet or tablet comprising a polymer and at least one compounding ingredient, the pellet or tablet containing moisture serving as a binder.

16. A pressed pellet or tablet according to claim 15, wherein the polymer comprises PVA or PVC.

20 17. A pressed pellet or tablet according to claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the at least one compounding ingredient includes a lubricant, a slip agent, or a flow improver.

18. A pressed pellet or tablet according to claim 15, 16 or 17 including a heat-sensitive component.

19. A pressed pellet or tablet according to any of claims 15 to 18 in which all ingredients are food-grade and/or bio-degradable.

5 20. Apparatus for forming tablets comprising roller means having a plurality of indentations on the rolling surface thereof and backing means, the roller means and backing means defining a nip therebetween; a supply of powder comprising polymer and at least one compounding agent as a feedstock, the powder containing moisture in sufficient quantity to serve as a binder; means for supplying said powder to the roller means at a feed side of said nip; means for advancing the roller means to draw the powder through said nip to compress the powder into said indentations to form compressed tablets whereby moisture in the powder serves to bind the tablets; 10 and means for receiving said tablets at the other side of said nip.

21. Apparatus according to claim 20, further comprising recirculating means for receiving powder that has not been successfully formed into tablets and providing it to the feed side.

15 22. Apparatus according to claim 20 or 21, wherein the indentations are substantially hemi-spherical.

23. Apparatus according to any of claims 20 to 22, wherein the roller means and backing means comprises a pair of opposed substantially cylindrical counter-rotating rollers.

20 24. Apparatus according to any of claims 20 to 23, including means for separating formed tablets from the roller means.

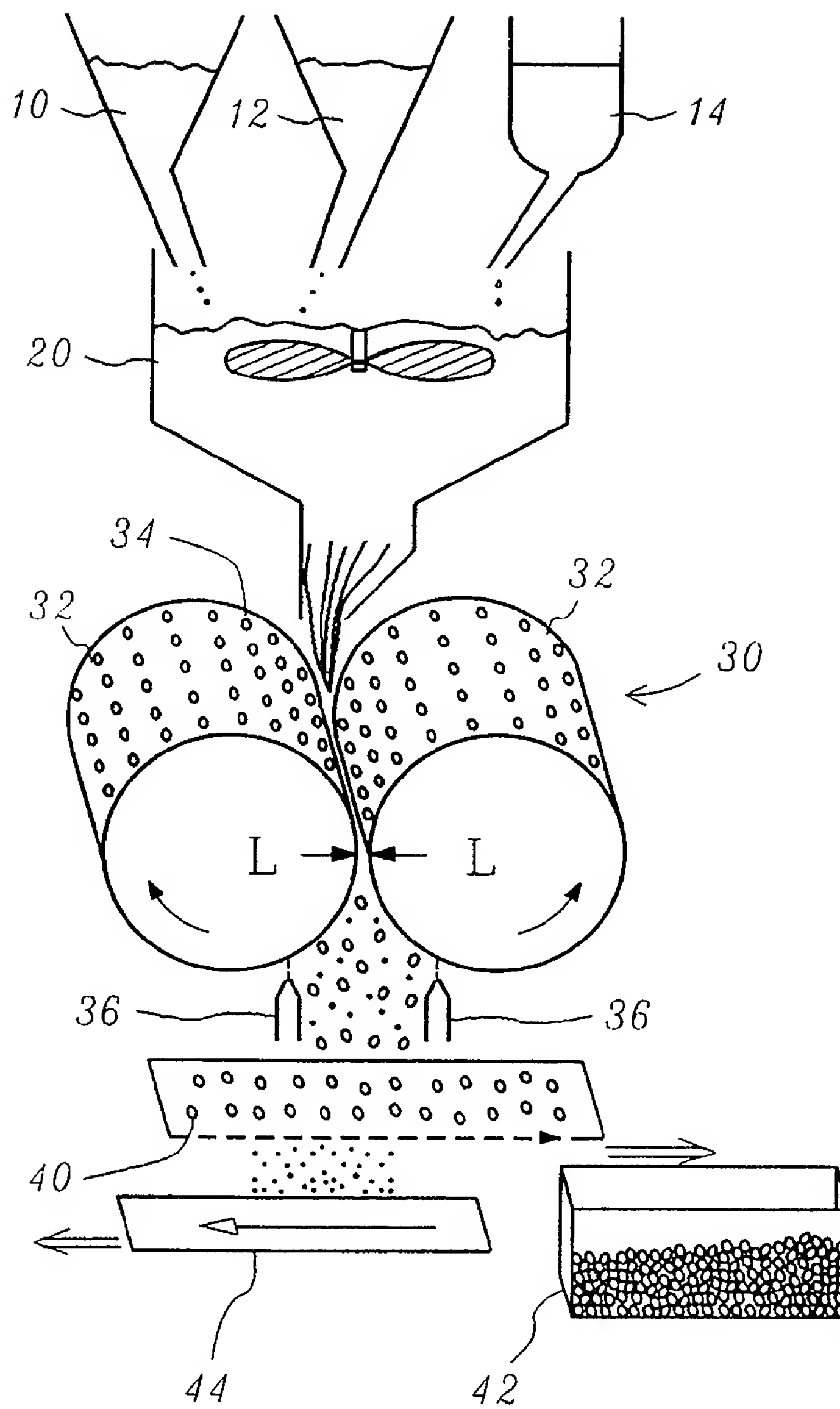
25 25. Apparatus according to any of claims 20 to 24 further comprising first feed means for receiving a polymer in powder form; second feed means for receiving at least one compounding ingredient in powder form; mixing means for mixing the polymer and the or each compounding ingredient; delivery means for supplying the mixed powders to the feed side of the roller means; the roller means being arranged

to compress the mixed powders to form a self-supporting substantially solid tablet, preferably without the addition of binder.

26. Tablet or pellet forming apparatus comprising first feed means arranged to receive a polymer in powder form; second feed means arranged to receive at least one compounding ingredient in powder form; mixing means for mixing the polymer and the or each compounding ingredient to form mixed powder containing moisture in sufficient quantity to serve as a binder; pressing means arranged to compress the mixed powder to form a self-supporting substantially solid tablet or pellet, whereby the moisture in the mixed powder serves as a binder, preferably without the addition of further binder, to form the tablet or pellet.

27. Use of moisture, preferably residual moisture, as a binder in the formation of cold-pressed tablets or pellets of a polymer feedstock comprising polymer and at least one compounding ingredient.



*Fig. 1*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No  
PCT/GB 97/03474

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 B29B9/00 B29B9/08 B01J2/22 B01J2/28 B01J2/12  
B30B11/00 B30B11/16 C08J3/00 C08J3/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 B29B B01J B30B C08J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No.    |
|------------|--|--------------------------|
| X          | EP 0 169 382 A (GOODRICH CO B F) 29<br>January 1986                                | 1-6,<br>10-19,27         |
| Y          | See in particular page 6, lines 17-20.<br>see page 3 - page 8                      | 7-9,<br>20-26            |
|            | ---  |                          |
| X          | GB 1 397 127 A (UNION CARBIDE CORP) 11<br>June 1975                                | 12-14,<br>20,23-26       |
| Y          | cited in the application<br>see figure 1; example 3                                | 1-11,<br>15-19,<br>21,22 |
|            | ---  |                          |
| X          | US 5 176 751 A (FINDLEY LARRY K) 5 January<br>1993                                 | 12-14                    |
| Y          | see column 1, line 11-19   | 1-11,<br>15-26           |
|            | see column 5, line 66 - column 6, line 50  |                          |
|            | ---  |                          |
|            | -/--   |                          |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 February 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13. 03.98

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Kofoed, J

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No

PCT/GB 97/03474

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category ° | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No.   |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
| Y          | WO 85 04365 A (HOECHST CO AMERICAN) 10<br>October 1985<br>see example 1<br>---   | 1-11,<br>15-19          |
| X<br>Y     | US 3 233 022 A (HENRY) 1 February 1966<br>see column 1, line 11-13<br><br>see column 5, line 38-41<br>---  | 20,24<br>1-11,<br>15-19 |
| Y          | US 4 409 171 A (LEON GONZALO S ET AL) 11<br>October 1983<br>see column 2, line 12-14<br>see column 2, line 37-38<br>---                                  | 1-11,<br>15-19          |
| Y          | WO 92 20329 A (FUISZ TECHNOLOGIES LTD<br>;FUISZ RICHARD C (US)) 26 November 1992<br>see page 6<br>see page 17<br>---                                     | 7,19                    |
| Y          | US 3 791 802 A (HOLOWATY M) 12 February<br>1974<br>see figure 1<br>---   | 20-26                   |
| Y          | US 4 424 016 A (MATSUDA MASAMI ET AL) 3<br>January 1984<br>see figures 1,2<br>---  | 20-26                   |
| P,Y        | WO 97 36722 A (STARTEC INC) 9 October 1997<br>see page 5, line 3-4; figures 1-8<br>---   | 20-26                   |
| A          | FR 2 714 326 A (LUZENAC TALC) 30 June 1995<br>see figures 1-5<br>---   |                         |
| A          | PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN<br>vol. 016, no. 298 (C-0958), 2 July 1992<br>& JP 04 081440 A (HITACHI CABLE LTD), 16<br>March 1992,<br>see abstract<br>----- |                         |

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Application No

PCT/GB 97/03474

| Patent document<br>cited in search report | Publication<br>date | Patent family<br>member(s) | Publication<br>date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| EP 0169382 A                              | 29-01-86            | CA 1272339 A               | 31-07-90            |
|   |                     | DE 3586301 A               | 13-08-92            |
|   |                     | JP 1922748 C               | 07-04-95            |
|   |                     | JP 6045701 B               | 15-06-94            |
|   |                     | JP 61016930 A              | 24-01-86            |
|   |                     | MX 167096 B                | 03-03-93            |
|   |                     | US 4670181 A               | 02-06-87            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| GB 1397127 A                              | 11-06-75            | US 3822177 A               | 02-07-74            |
|   |                     | AU 4292472 A               | 06-12-73            |
|   |                     | BE 784200 A                | 30-11-72            |
|   |                     | DE 2226369 A               | 14-12-72            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| US 5176751 A                              | 05-01-93            | CA 2037603 A               | 02-09-92            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| WO 8504365 A                              | 10-10-85            | CA 1247795 A               | 27-12-88            |
|   |                     | EP 0175769 A               | 02-04-86            |
|   |                     | JP 5033643 B               | 20-05-93            |
|   |                     | JP 61501695 T              | 14-08-86            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| US 3233022 A                              | 01-02-66            | BE 602240 A                |                     |
|   |                     | DE 1223347 B               |                     |
|   |                     | GB 984472 A                |                     |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| US 4409171 A                              | 11-10-83            | US 4325686 A               | 20-04-82            |
|   |                     | AR 227447 A                | 29-10-82            |
|   |                     | AU 547713 B                | 31-10-85            |
|   |                     | AU 7795181 A               | 03-06-82            |
|   |                     | BE 891279 A                | 16-03-82            |
|   |                     | BR 8107498 A               | 10-08-82            |
|   |                     | CA 1165981 A               | 24-04-84            |
|   |                     | DE 3146156 A               | 19-08-82            |
|   |                     | DK 526881 A                | 29-05-82            |
|   |                     | FR 2495014 A               | 04-06-82            |
|   |                     | GB 2088276 A,B             | 09-06-82            |
|   |                     | JP 1654150 C               | 13-04-92            |
|   |                     | JP 3018997 B               | 13-03-91            |
|   |                     | JP 57118900 A              | 23-07-82            |
|   |                     | LU 83791 A                 | 07-05-82            |
|   |                     | NL 8105383 A               | 16-06-82            |

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Application No

PCT/GB 97/03474

| Patent document<br>cited in search report | Publication<br>date | Patent family<br>member(s) | Publication<br>date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| WO 9220329 A                              | 26-11-92            | AU 653040 B                | 15-09-94            |
|   |                     | AU 2016492 A               | 30-12-92            |
|   |                     | AU 667312 B                | 21-03-96            |
|   |                     | AU 2140192 A               | 30-12-92            |
|   |                     | CA 2102607 A               | 18-11-92            |
|   |                     | CA 2109622 A               | 26-11-92            |
|   |                     | EP 0584228 A               | 02-03-94            |
|   |                     | EP 0584245 A               | 02-03-94            |
|   |                     | HU 67171 A                 | 28-02-95            |
|   |                     | HU 68509 A                 | 28-06-95            |
|   |                     | JP 7500242 T               | 12-01-95            |
|   |                     | JP 7502050 T               | 02-03-95            |
|   |                     | WO 9220330 A               | 26-11-92            |
|   |                     | US 5624684 A               | 29-04-97            |
|   |                     | US 5268110 A               | 07-12-93            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| US 3791802 A                              | 12-02-74            | CA 981020 A                | 06-01-76            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| US 4424016 A                              | 03-01-84            | JP 1472966 C               | 27-12-88            |
|   |                     | JP 57105233 A              | 30-06-82            |
|   |                     | JP 63021528 B              | 07-05-88            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| WO 9736722 A                              | 09-10-97            | AU 2554597 A               | 22-10-97            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |
| FR 2714326 A                              | 30-06-95            | AU 1319595 A               | 17-07-95            |
|   |                     | CA 2178336 A               | 06-07-95            |
|   |                     | EP 0737123 A               | 16-10-96            |
|   |                     | FI 962675 A                | 28-06-96            |
|   |                     | WO 9517998 A               | 06-07-95            |
| -----                                     |                     |                            |                     |